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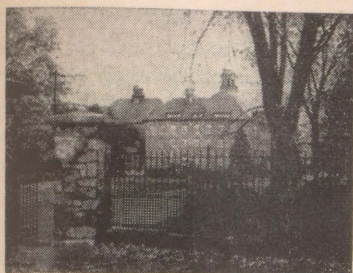


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For the past few months, considerable public concern has been expressed about the futures of the Faculty of Education and the Faculty of Agriculture at Macdonald College. The location of an English-language CEGEP on the Macdonald Campus is also being discussed. The Macdonald Journal in considering the readers as part of the College Community presents this statement by Dr. H. G. Dion, Dean and Vice-Principal.



Macdonald College and CEGEPs

As a member of the McGill staff, I am naturally sympathetic to the dilemma McGill finds itself in today — on the one hand, the largest faculty in the University has not yet found a satisfactory pattern of co-operation with the CEGEPs and on the other hand, McGill recognizes that its position as a leader in English education requires the University to encourage the development of CEGEPs as a progressive and very valuable addition to the educational structure.

As an English-speaking citizen of Quebec I can also sympathize with the problems of the Department of Education in trying after much hesitation, to meet the demands for an English-speaking CEGEP, in spite of the fact that institutions and physical facilities to be integrated into instant-CEGEPs are almost entirely lacking on the English-speaking side. It would obviously be a happy solution for the Department if Macdonald College could be surrendered as such an instant CEGEP for the West Island region.

It would equally obviously be immoral and improper for McGill to

throw Macdonald as a sop to the Department for this purpose.

An informal proposal has reached the University to transfer the Faculty of Education to McGill in September 1969 to permit a CEGEP to be started in the space occupied by Education at Macdonald. It would obviously be harmful to the Faculty of Education to move from its present inadequate facilities at Macdonald to even more inadequate facilities at McGill in September 1969. There are some advantages to the ultimate transfer of Education to McGill, but not until the Government has provided the necessary facilities — perhaps comparable to the magnificent Education building recently completed on the Laval Campus.

With regard to the proposal that the University should consider moving the Faculty of Agriculture to the downtown Campus, this would be a retrograde step, and is opposed not only by the Faculty of Agriculture but by numerous friends of the Faculty in both the Quebec and Canadian Department of Agriculture, who have offered the weight of their opinions in favour of Agriculture continuing at Macdonald. Their offers of assistance have been welcomed, but the proposal is not one that demands such intervention.

Even if I were to ignore the effects of the suggestion on Education and Agriculture, I would still be opposed to the proposal to establish a CEGEP at Macdonald unless the spirit and philosophy of the Parent recommendations could be honoured — that is that it be a polyvalent institution with a true integration of vocational and University-bound students. Such institutions require extensive vocational facilities and laboratories beyond what Macdonald could make available by a transfer of the Faculty of Education to McGill. I

would not like to see Macdonald torn by demonstrations of students even more dissatisfied than those in the French CEGEPs. Facilities for the vocational side are of primary importance in the successful implementation of the CEGEPs—these are extensive, complex and expensive, and at Macdonald, are non-existent except for vocational agriculture.

With regard to the legality of the situation, Macdonald College could not be surrendered or partitioned in view of the moral and legal undertakings accepted by the Board of Governors at the time the University accepted this magnificent gift from Sir William Macdonald, unless all of those concerned agreed, or the change did not interfere with the effectiveness of the academic operation of the College and its Faculties. I am not aware that the Board has even considered the possibility.

I would certainly not agree, and I would have to disagree on behalf of the Founder—if he had thought the McGill Campus was a good place for either Education or Agriculture, he would have achieved his ambitions there. It is even more ridiculous today to consider Agriculture at McGill than it was in 1905. As for Education, Sir William Macdonald rescued the McGill Normal School from the downtown campus more than 60 years ago—it would be a breach of faith, and a grave disservice to Education to move the Faculty to McGill now unless it had better facilities to move into.

The urgency of the situation is compounded of two elements, first the desire of the Department of Education to provide CEGEP education in September 1969 to all eligible and second, the apparent unwillingness of the main campus to accept the invitation of the Superior Council of Education, and the Ministry of Education, to cooperate in the task of instruction at the CEGEP level on a temporary basis.

Rather than allowing the staff, students, potential students and friends of Macdonald to be frightened by rumours involving McGill surrendering Macdonald or part of it for a CEGEP, McGill should consider, with the Department of Education, alternative means of cooperating in the CEGEP program.

H. G. Dion
Dean, Vice-Principal

by: Mr. C. W. Dickson,
Assoc. Deputy Minister,
Quebec Dept. of Education.

the dilemma of CEGEP education

Plans for the first CEGEP, Dawson College, in Montreal are being formulated. It appears that English-speaking Quebecers have been "dragging their feet" with respect to the development of CEGEP education. At least six English CEGEP's are needed in Quebec if the Quebec educational system is going to be comparable to other provinces and states. A substitute is not acceptable since every person should be able to participate in learning to the fullest extent of his capabilities. The English should not be smug with what they have considered to be an excellent educational system. New institutions must be developed if Quebec society is going to be part of the 21st. century. Every effort, then, must be made to encourage the local level of CEGEP education. But, in December, 1968, a dilemma exists.

I wish to develop some of the pertinent information having a relationship to the new Colleges of General and Professional Education in Quebec. As you know the Board of Governors of the first English-language college was named only in September 1968. Twelve French-language colleges began operating September 1967 and an additional eleven came into existence at the beginning of this school year. Probably 38,000 students are enrolled this year so that in the second year of operation the college enrolment is rapidly overtaking the university enrolment which was approximately 44,000 in 1967-68. I must note that nearly 9,000 of the students registered in universities would have been in colleges if these had existed in the year in question.

The proposal to have a network of colleges was developed by the Parent Commission on Education which recommended a drastic restructuring of the Quebec educational system. When fully implemented the Parent proposals envisaged four distinct levels in the educational process for Quebec youth. There would be a kindergarten wherever possible, followed by a six-year elementary school. Provision was to be made, by applying continuous progress techniques—rather than rigid grade divisions—so that a minority of pupils could complete the elementary phase in five years, the majority in six years and that no one would devote more than seven years to the work of the six elementary grades.

The high school, with a normal programme extending over five years, was to be completely revamped emphasizing greatly increased ability to meet the needs of young people exhibiting individual differences. Typically the age group to be served would range from age 12 to 16. When account is taken of those who spend only five years in elementary school and those who proceed to high school after seven years, it can be observed that the real age range will include some who are eleven and some who are 17 and 18 years old. This level of studies must cater to youth at one of the most critical periods when imminent physical and mental maturation create unpredictable reactions of insecurity and bombastic over-con-

fidence. However even at this stage, through the application of subject promotion, it is anticipated that very mature pupils, physically, emotionally, socially and intellectually, may complete the requirements in a four-year period.

This comprehensive high school programme is to be followed by a college cycle consisting of two or three years depending upon the individual student's interest and vocational plans. These colleges are to retain the comprehensive characteristics of the high school as far as programme offerings and clientèle are concerned with additional provision for greater specialization by individual students.

The formula is not a subject for discussion at this time since the decision has been taken and we are now in the implementation stage. Despite this it might be well to review some of the reasons that *may have* prompted the recommendation and adoption of the formula. I stress *may have* because I have not attempted to research the documentation available to those who were involved. Most of the reasons are equally valid today:

1. Limited facilities existed for post high school education.
2. Most of the limited facilities were privately-owned although dependent to a major degree on public finance. The exceptions were the Institutes of Technology (about 15) and the Provincial Normal Schools (about 10).
3. In general the post-secondary institutions were small—catering to a specialized clientèle.
4. Nearly all institutions were university-oriented and university-dominated; the exceptions were the Institutes of Technology.
5. After more than fifty years of experience the Institutes of Technology had not acquired the prestige or status commensurate with their importance. Their role was not understood by the educational community nor the general public.
6. Commerce and particularly industry were very dependent on ability to import qualified technologists. The products of Quebec's educational system were not participating adequately in the industrial development and expansion.
7. Quebec's English community had

the highest average of educational attainment in Canada with the one exception namely British Columbia. This fact resulted from selected transfers from outside the Province and immigration to fill technical and managerial posts. Emigration from the Province of unskilled and semi-skilled personnel from small, uneconomic community services and industries contributed as well.

8. Quebec's post-secondary institutions were not training a sufficiently large cross-section of the population and too high a percentage, relatively, were being equipped for the professions based on the humanities.

Probably the Commission had three clear alternatives from which to choose with the objective of providing adequate post high school training. The responsibility could have been assigned to the regional school boards. It could have been made the responsibility or private agencies. As we know, it was decided to establish a distinct level of education between the high schools and the universities to be the responsibility of a series of colleges each under the direction of an independent public corporation.

Perhaps the decision was reached through a process of elimination. After all the regional boards were public bodies, consequently they might have been considered logical promoters. However it had to be recognized that the regional boards were recent creations with relatively little experience other than that brought to them by individuals who had worked with local boards offering both elementary and high school services. These inexperienced boards had been given an enlarged mandate involving making their services comprehensive so that they could provide for almost the totality of the age-group concerned. Local financial support—one of the strengths of the school commissions—was proving inadequate even for the more limited responsibilities assigned to regional and local boards. In addition, regional boards had been organized on the premise that each should have sufficient pupils to maintain at least one complete high school. Due to the uneven distribution of population, many regional boards would not have the number of pupils needed to maintain a viable post-secondary

programme; therefore a different division of the Province for this level of studies was essential. The few school boards which had offered Grade XII level education—even academic—had not been eminently successful. A tendency to sacrifice the other high school grades to benefit Grade XII was rather general. At the same time administrative and teaching practices were consistently patterned after those used in the rest of the high school. The Grade XII students found the school atmosphere restrictive and resented the need to conform to standards of behaviour expected of younger students.

The universities, especially the English ones, had had some experience with the age-group requiring additional services. It might have appeared logical to increase the number of universities and assign them the additional responsibilities. Historically, universities have proven incapable of catering to the needs of any but a very selected clientèle—chosen on its ability to use words, usually written. University costs were high and rising. Productivity was hard to measure but the attrition rate was alarming.

These and other considerations prompted the Commission to deviate somewhat from patterns that could be observed elsewhere in North America. The Junior College and the Community College patterns were modified to develop a distinct level of studies between the eleven-year public school and a new three-year university programme leading to the basic first degrees. These new colleges were to have a monopoly on this level of education. They were not to be in competition with the high schools or the universities. They were expected to become specialists in meeting the particular educational needs associated with the age-group concerned. They were to have a proper identity, clearly defined, without aspirations to extend their services vertically. On the horizontal plane, however, they are obligated to expand so that somewhere in the network every type of training, suitable for and identifiable with this specific level of study, is available.

Some of the advantages of such a formula can be identified:

1. Duplication of services and facilities can be reduced to a minimum. The high school's build-

ings and equipment can be less sophisticated. The universities can concentrate their resources on providing facilities for a more mature clientèle.

2. Experience would indicate that the cost of such educational services can be provided for about fifty per cent more than high school education and one-half that of university per pupil costs.
3. Students are not segregated among institutions with specialized clientèle and varying degrees of prestige.
4. These institutions will facilitate a change of orientation for students without the loss of face, and often time, associated with the recognition of having selected an unwise course of action or goal.
5. These institutions will assist in establishing a more appropriate balance in the number of individuals electing training in different specialties.
6. Since these institutions will be pioneering in a specific field, it will be easier to develop new techniques, procedures and methods to make the learning process more efficient.
7. The introduction of free post-secondary education can be effected more easily, and in stages, if those to benefit first can be easily identified with a type of institution rather than a level of studies.

The legislation—identified as Bill 21—which made these new colleges possible was assented to on June 29, 1967, and is now known as 15-16 Elizabeth II Chapter 71. It is basically permissive legislation calling for local initiative within the framework of the pre-determined needs for facilities at this level determined by Provincial planning. It was forecast that about 30 would be needed to serve the French clientèle and 6 for the English population. Studies indicate that, due to the diversity of programmes needed at this level, the minimum enrolment for a college should be at least 1,500 and that little advantage will accrue if the attendance exceeds 3,500. In other words, each college should be equipped to enrol at least 600 new students each year.

I have referred to the development of French-language colleges and some of their vicissitudes have made news

headlines this fall. The picture in the English sector is much less dramatic. I could spend the afternoon relating the problems that have been encountered. There seems to have been extremely little progress made in over one year. The situation in the English sector is very complex. A high proportion of college level students are in the three chartered universities so the impact of the change on the universities has to be appreciated. The 23 French-language colleges had started by using buildings that already existed. It was logical to hope that the English community would develop similar projects to use existing facilities. As a rough illustration, it has been estimated that all the university level students in all English post-secondary institutions could be accommodated quite well on two of the existing campuses, namely McGill and either Sir George Williams or Loyola. Theoretically, such action would release campuses for colleges at Macdonald, Bishop's and either Loyola or Sir George Williams. I am sure you will understand the reluctance of the universities to initiate such a proposal. It is equally difficult for the government to take definite action since the response of the institutions and public would have all kinds of emotional overtones.

In consequence, the end of 1968 finds me rather discouraged. Common sense tells me that we cannot postpone action to develop colleges until new buildings can be erected—a process of two or three years. Common sense tells me that it is hard to justify large capital expenditures for English-language colleges at this time when we are relatively so well off for space in English-language universities. Common sense tells me that every year of delay in implementing the college programme results in a few thousand high school graduates having to enter the labour market with something less than adequate preparation for changes in the economy that are expected. Common sense tells me too that our high school graduates are being deprived of tuition-free post secondary education because of our inability to develop a temporary solution pending the construction of college facilities. It is a dilemma that seems to defy solution. An answer must be found but each day ends without a satisfactory solution or an acceptable compromise.

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new protein foods

shortcut solution to world food problems?

by Aaron Altschul

Protein supplies in developing countries can be increased by fortification of cereal grains and by developing new protein foods—short-term and long-range methods discussed by a UDSA official. (From OECD Agricultural Review, No. 2, 1968.)

Widespread malnutrition, particularly protein malnutrition, is one of the most widely heralded problems in the world today.

The consequences of such malnutrition are far-reaching: the most tragic of these is human death; another is the failure of nations to achieve economic growth because of the impaired physical and mental productivity of their people.

The world simply is not providing sufficient calories and proteins for its people. This situation will continue for some time.

So, the problem is simple enough to state, extremely difficult to solve. But somehow means must be devised to meet the world's nutrition needs—and in ways which do not drain its supplies. In this article we will examine some of the inter-relationships of calories to proteins and attempt to derive therefrom an idea of

the role of non-calorie, non-agricultural resources in making the most of our existing calorie resources. We will touch, too, on the role of the market place in determining the potential of new protein foods.

We envisage a two-pronged approach:

The first calls for fortification of cereals with proteins, perhaps on a temporary basis, in an effort to immediately reach the poorest people with a familiar but more nutritious food.

The second calls for long-range, permanent development of new protein foods. The latter, of course, is a market-oriented approach which may require some government support in its early stages. To succeed in the market place a new food must be willingly purchased by the population. This is true regardless of the country, its politics, or its economic system.

Where do the people of the world now get their protein?

Cereals contribute over 40 million tons of protein annually to humans, out of a total of about 82 million tons presently available. About 25 million tons of protein are supplied by animals. Although cereals are the major source of protein, cereal protein is not as suitable for human food as is protein from animal sources. The pattern of amino acid composition is inadequate in cereals. Unless the deficient amino acids (protein components) are furnished by other foods eaten with the cereals, some of the protein in the cereals will be wasted. Hence, those who eat primarily cereals may not be getting the full protein potential of their food.

food fortification

A quick and simple way to improve the protein quality of a people's food is to build on their current food habits. In those countries where the majority of the protein comes from cereals, this could be done by fortifying the cereals.

There are two main ways of fortifying cereals: the first is to add the deficient amino acids, the second is to add protein concentrates.

Supplementation with amino acids does not increase the protein content of the cereals but does improve quality of existing protein. Improving with amino acids can often mean the difference between protein adequacy or inadequacy.

The whole notion of using amino acids as the means of improving the protein quality of national diets arises from rather recent developments in producing amino acids at relatively low cost. DL-methionine and L-lysine are now available at close to \$1 a pound. Two other amino acids which can contribute to upgrading the quality of cereal proteins, tryptophan and threonine, are available but at higher costs.

It is quite clear that partial fortification of wheat or rice with lysine is now economically feasible. Complete fortification of corn can now be considered, even at a cost of \$4.50 per pound of DL-tryptophan. The situation will improve as the cost of tryptophan is reduced. Total fortification of rice, which would involve threonine as well, could possibly be justified at L-threonine prices of \$2 to \$4 per pound.

technology available

Not only are these amino acids available, but a technology is evolving for their use in fortification processes. There is no question that wheat flour or corn flour can easily be fortified by the same procedures used in fortifying with vitamins. Fortification of formed grains is not quite so simple. However, Dr. Frederick Senti* reports that lysine can be impregnated into wheat berries up to a level of 10 per cent. This might well be one of the ways to fortify wheat grains. Moreover, there is evidence that amino acids can be encapsulated in such a way that they will not dissolve in hot water during cooking, which means that formed rice grains can be fortified.

An alternative to fortification with amino acids is to add soy or other oilseed protein or fish protein concentrate (FPC) to flours. This has the advantage of *increasing* protein content. Wheat flour has been fortified with soy protein in Israel. Then, too, successful experiments have been conducted on the fortification of wheat flour with fish protein concentrate. Of course, fortification could also include the addition of necessary vitamins as well as the amino acids or protein concentrates.

Efforts also are being made to *breed* better quality cereal proteins.

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* International Agricultural Development Newsletter, May 1967, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

such as the so-called high lysine corn. Improvements such as these have permanent or long-lasting values. However, new varieties will be grown only if total yields (calories) can be maintained. Since there is a shortage of calories in developing countries, and since the farmers' income depends on his crops' yields, yield will be the economic success of a new variety. So, where quality can be improved without lowering yield, introduction of new varieties will be facilitated and can replace or reduce the use of fortified cereals.

wide support

Because of the unique aspects of the fortification approach in terms of the immediate and urgent need for protein improvement, it has received support of a number of important scientific groups. These include the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Academy of Sciences, which recommended that large-scale demonstrations be undertaken, the President's Science Advisory Committee on the World Food Problem, the Protein Advisory Group of the United Nations, the Special Protein Panel of the United Nations, and the International Symposium on Oilseeds held in June 1967 at Mysore, India.

It is clear that large-scale demonstrations are needed to determine the feasibility of fortifying cereals on a large scale. Studies should be made to determine the logistics of such an operation and to see whether the food really reaches the intended consumers. Efforts also should be made to measure the health and economic benefits, difficult as this might be.

A number of governments already have been approached to determine whether they might be interested in setting up and carrying out such demonstrations. Discussions have been held with authorities and scientists in India, Tunisia, and Peru and are being contemplated for other Latin American countries and for several countries in Asia. In the latter, emphasis would be on rice fortification. There is hope that substantial progress will be made in the technology of rice fortification during 1968.

Major amino acid producers have been stimulated to reduce the costs of amino acids as quickly as possible and to participate in demonstration experiments whenever feasible. One such demonstration is being discussed for Iran. Discussions have also

been held with agencies of the United States to obtain their support and active participation in these demonstration experiments, as well as to help bring these ideas to practical fruition.

There are already some consequences from this recent activity. For example, Incaparina, the well-known cottonseed-corn mixture in Central America, is now fortified with lysine in Guatemala. Unfortified Incaparina has proven effective in combatting infant malnutrition. When fortified, the product has a protein quality equal to that of casein and is even more effective. A shipment of 5,500 tons of wheat flour fortified with lysine has been sent to India from a European port as part of a relief shipment. Serious discussions are underway in India to fortify the infant food, Bal Ahar, with lysine. The Indian government has already begun to fortify some bread with lysine.

new protein foods

Let's turn now to recent developments in new protein foods. In order to succeed, new protein foods must be acceptable to the population — as acceptable as conventional protein foods — must be available at a low cost, and must be made primarily from raw materials indigenous to the country or easily imported. The ultimate criterion of the success of such foods is their self-sufficiency in the market place. Such a criterion highlights the role of the private sector in developing these new foods. Private business must be more heavily involved in solving the food problems of the developing countries.

An experimental program aimed specifically at encouraging development of these new foods was developed by the Agency for International Development and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. It was felt that food companies would need help to understand the market, to determine the costs and availability of raw materials, to map distribution systems, and to market-test prototypes to determine the kinds of new foods that might succeed in a given country. With this in mind, AID established a high protein food program in which food companies receive grants to make these studies and to prepare themselves for investment decisions. AID's experimental program is for three years at a total annual cost of about \$400,000. Preliminary results

from the activities that have been generated show promising progress and an enthusiastic response on the part of the worldwide food industry. The information gained will be of value to all food companies interested in the same objectives.

Five contracts were signed in 1967 with American companies to encourage development of new protein foods. The studies include: a protein beverage for El Salvador; a soy protein beverage, fortified corn foods, and soy foods for Brazil; and protein foods from high protein wheat fractions for Tunisia.

This year (1968) numerous contracts are being negotiated for continuation of this program. These include investigations on cottonseed protein concentrate for human consumption, textured soy products, sterile protein beverages, coconut protein foods for humans, fortified rice grains, and baby foods.

It is understood that these foods will not immediately reach the lowest economic strata of any given population. Attempts first will be made to provide them with fortified cereals. Nevertheless, these new foods will make it possible for wider segment of any society to enjoy the nutritive value and the aesthetic satisfaction of foods which approach the more expensive protein foods.

"third generation"

These new foods can be considered a "third generation" of foods suitable for special purposes. The first of these special purpose foods was non-fat dry milk. Following World War II, when there was a great need for protein supplies, non-fat dry skim milk was distributed by UNICEF. The milk for this program was supplied largely from surplus stocks of the United States and Canada.

When the supply of non-fat dry skim milk became short, a second generation of new foods was developed. These were the low-cost, primarily or totally, vegetable protein mixtures that were shown to be nutritional equals of animal foods. Included in this group was the pioneer Incaparina, Pronutro of South Africa, CSM (corn, soy milk), and Bal Ahar in India. All these have been distributed in special feeding programs, including those for clinics and schools. Incaparina and Pronutro are being sold commercially in several countries with limited success.

Now we have come to the third generation. These are market-oriented new foods developed primarily for the commercial market-place. We can, however, conceive that these new foods will also play a role in special feeding, such as in school lunch programs, or for infants in clinics, or for special feedings of populations that need more protein. When this new food development materializes, we will have come a full circle from the original utilization of non-fat dry skim milk, itself a material sold primarily in the commercial market-place. The line between the second and third generation foods is not yet clear, but we see some of the second generation foods evolving into commercially viable products.

Whatever their origin, it should be expected that eventually all foods in special relief programs will be taken from those acknowledged as commercially viable products.

what is consumed?

We might ask at this point: what is the rôle of animal protein? Consumption of animal protein is related to the affluence of a society but of more relevance to us here is the cost of animal protein food in terms of grain production.

Even though the maximum *direct* human consumption of cereal grains never averages more than 400 lb. per person per year, many countries exceed this in terms of total grain consumption. The additional grain is fed to animals which provide both protein and calories.

Over the world, consumption of animal protein ranges from 2 to 52 lb. per capita per year; the percentage of total grain supplies fed to animals varies from less than 1 to 80 per cent. This variability is a measure of many things, including income and quality of diet.

Yearly per capita total grain consumption—including grain feed to animals—in the less developed countries will average at best — 429 lb., as against 1,448 lb. for the developed countries; the world average is estimated at 658 lb.

The amount of grain estimated as available for the less developed countries is barely sufficient to support their caloric requirements and not adequate to support a substantial animal protein economy. It is obvious, therefore, that the developing countries, to improve the quality of their

food, both nutritionally and aesthetically, will require non-grain inputs. As we originally pointed out, this can be done by fortifying cereal grains with synthetics and by developing new foods from existing oilseed proteins and other protein concentrates such as fish and single cell protein. We should not forget the potential of improved grazing as a means of improving animal protein availability without use of grain — grain that could go directly to the human being.

The successful way to improve protein quality in any particular instance in a developing country will be that which does the job at the lowest cost. This consideration will determine the relative role of amino acids as against protein concentrates. We can foresee situations where, despite the lower world-wide costs of the one approach, another will be tried because of the availability of specific foodstuffs or food additives in the local market. We can envisage this happening where fish protein concentrate is available, for example. In general, oilseeds are a cheaper source of protein for new protein foods than other alternatives. Where oilseeds are available for new foods, other resources will encounter stiff competition. Hence, in any economy dominated by soybeans, or where peanuts or cotton-seeds, or even, perhaps, coconuts are available, other sources of protein might find serious competition.

some goals

As bountiful as our good earth is, a serious protein deficiency exists for many of its people. There is a growing awareness of the need for fortifying foods and developing new protein foods to help meet the needs of the hungry and the under-nourished.

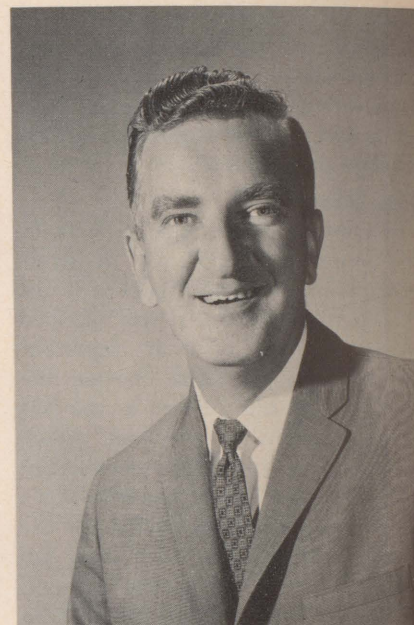
What might be some goals?

We offer these: all emergency shipments of wheat and corn flour be fortified by 1969. All imports of wheat and all wheat products in large urban milling centers in developing countries be fortified by 1970. One billion additional cups of protein beverage per day be produced by 1970 — the equivalent of an additional one million tons of protein per year or about 10 per cent of the amount of protein presently supplied by milk.

Any other foods in any form that can make large-scale contributions to the world's protein supply should be considered a part of the goal.

my viewpoint on the world food shortage

Kenneth Bowe Foto



by: Dr. Herb MacRae,
Dept. of Animal Science

Can the fortification of cereal grains and the development of new protein foods solve the problems of world food shortage? Dr. H. F. MacRae, Chairman of Macdonald College's Department of Animal Science was interviewed by the Macdonald Journal for an answer to this vitally important question.

Mr. Altschul's article uncovers many "ifs" and doubts about the entire question of protein supplementation. It soon becomes apparent that the reader is in for considerable political "doubletalk" and, in many instances, there is little scientific basis for Mr. Altschul's conclusions and interpretations.

There is no question that protein deficiency is the greatest problem in feeding the world population today and, more important, tomorrow.

The author calls for fortification of cereal grains with protein as an immediate answer rather than amino acid supplementation. He does not state what kind of protein might be used. It is well known that cereals are low in protein content. The answer to this question must be either as plant proteins like soybean, animal protein, or synthetic proteins. Soybeans represent a great expense; too expensive to completely replace the cereals. Several problems arise with supplementation by synthetic proteins: (1) what amino acids are to be included, (2) in what sequence will these amino acids be arranged, and (3) cost. If protein concentrates are to be used, will food processing techniques have any effect on their availability? For example, will heating denature the protein and reduce its usefulness?

Amino acid supplementation will improve the *quality* of existing cereal protein but it will not increase the protein level in cereal grains. How many different amino acids can be added to a foodstuff? Many grains are limited by deficiencies of four and five amino acids. I wonder how much the biological value of these grains will be increased by addition of many deficient amino acids. If they can satisfactorily supplement grains, can they be added directly to the diet or must they be encapsulated? The author states that capsules are available which will not dissolve in boiling water but no mention is made as to whether these capsules can be digested by factors in the digestive system which would make these amino acids available to the body.

In relation to making these food products available to less developed countries, (1) how does the population of these countries expect to purchase these grains, (2) will this al-

ways be supplied by government support, and (3) to quote Dr. D. V. Josephson, "Is it better to give a man a fish a day and let him eat well that day, or to show him how to fish and let him eat well for a lifetime?"

Protein foods are being marketed which are proposed to solve the problem. Beverages have been developed and synthetic meats are now being marketed. Soybean is used as the protein source. When soy protein beverage and milk were fed at equal levels to weanling rats in 1968, gain in bodyweight (expressed as grams per gram of protein consumed) was greater on milk. When the soy protein was supplemented with the amino acid methionine, then the efficiency of this foodstuff approached that of milk. Soy protein is the best source of plant protein available and yet it has to be supplemented to equal one of the animal proteins. Another problem with the protein beverages, is palatability or lack of palatability. However, this should be of little importance when considering the protein needs of less developed countries.

Animal proteins are nutritionally more valuable than plant proteins and these are not fortified. In the future the cost of producing animal proteins must be reduced. Other livestock feed sources must be sought so that there is no competition with human beings for the cereal grains.

Ruminants (dairy and beef cattle, sheep) do not need protein in their diets or they are able to use feeds low in protein quality. Waste products of feeds used in production of human food can be utilized. These include corn plants with the grain removed, wheat straw and others. This may include wood chips. Newspaper has even been fed to dairy cows. The rumen contains vast numbers of micro-organisms which are capable of converting such nitrogen sources as urea and ammonium salts into milk and meat protein. When these animals consume protein only 23% is converted into protein available to hu-

mans. This is not very efficient. However, the fact that micro-organisms can convert non-protein nitrogen into protein is becoming more and more important. The amino acid composition of animal protein is not dependent on dietary source. They are synthesized by the animal who utilizes the microbial protein. The use of nonhuman feedstuffs as energy and protein sources should reduce the cost of milk protein. Other measures will have to be developed and used to reduce the cost per unit of animal protein produced.

Research in our Department may be referred to in this connection. Dr. Donefer has been able to treat such fibrous feedstuffs as straw with sodium hydroxide and thus delignify them. The feeding value of the treated straw approximates that of alfalfa hay. One problem with this procedure is the enormous uptake and excretion of water by the animal. Dr. Jones' interests are in feed intake regulation. We must find out if fiber is necessary in the diet for maximum production. It is also important that we definitely establish whether protein is required in the ruminant diet and to what extent the amino acids influence feed intake and thus meat and milk production.

The problem of world protein hunger is of immense proportions. Supplementation of grains is in its infancy. The shortage of animal protein is one of the most serious of all the world shortages and the seriousness increases over the generations. The deficiency results in the impairment of growth and development of children. To these people the feud between animal and plant sources of food is nonexistent. The threat of starvation is overpowering. Available land space must be used to grow human foods. Other land can be used for livestock production. Forages can still be grown, waste products of human food processing are available. The diet of the human population could be balanced with animal protein.

THE FAMILY FARM

PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF THE FARMERS OF THE PROVINCE BY
THE QUEBEC DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COLONIZATION



*Compiled by
Tom Pickup
Information Service,
Quebec Department of
Agriculture and Colonization*

*Photographs by
Office du Film du Québec*

research station director appointed

Dr. Sylvio Bourget, 38, professor of soil science at Laval University, has been appointed director of the CDA's new Research Station at Quebec.

He succeeds Dr. Jacques C. Perault who headed the station opened last year at Laval University until his recent retirement. The station is temporarily established in Faculty of Agriculture quarters at Laval but its final location will be a building soon to be built by the CDA on the university campus.

Born at Levis, across the St. Lawrence River from Quebec City, Dr. Bourget graduated from Laval in 1950 with a B.S.A. degree and obtained his M.Sc. in 1951 and Ph. D. in 1954 from the University of Wisconsin. His appointment as director of the station marks his return to the CDA. From 1954 until joining Laval in 1962, he was on the staff of the department's Soil Research Institute at Ottawa.

A distinguished soil scientist, he participated in a National Research Council lectureship exchange with France last year and in 1966 visited Brazil as a delegate to the First Pan-American Congress of Soil Conservation.

The new station at Quebec is to become the local point for agricultural research conducted by the CDA in the Lower St. Lawrence and Gaspé regions and in the Lake St. John area. The Research Station at La Pocatière and the experimental farms at Normandin and Caplan will be responsible to the director of the Quebec station. This arrangement will provide a coordinated program of research to help solve agricultural problems of importance to a large part of the province.

The station at Quebec will work

in close cooperation with Laval University, the Quebec Department of Agriculture, other research and experimental farms in the province, and with Macdonald College of McGill University.

reports of soil surveys

The Research division of the Department of Agriculture and Colonization announces the publication of two new reports of soil surveys conducted in Quebec as part of an extensive soils classification programme. The reports deal with the counties of Bellechasse-Montmagny and the Magdalen Islands.

Dr. Bertrand Forest, director of Research and Education in the Department, says that soil surveys in three other areas — Champlain - Lavolette, Trois-Rivières - Saint-Maurice, and Portneuf — have just been completed and the reports will be published shortly.

Apart from the Lower St. Lawrence region, which is being surveyed separately under the Eastern Quebec Planning Board's programme, only the counties of Northwest Quebec (where the work is well advanced) and the Eastern Townships (an area whose special characteristics are expected to need lengthier study) are still being surveyed.

The Surveys

Results of these surveys, which were begun in 1940 by the soils section, Research division of the Department of Agriculture, as a long-term project, have already proved a valuable guide to agronomists. The soils are classified on the basis of their nature, the way in which they have been formed, and their stage of development.

In the light of these surveys, the De-

partment intends eventually to revise the whole of its policies concerning the utilization and capabilities of farmlands, which may vary considerably from one region to another and even very locally.

Scope of the work

The fact that the surveys cover a total occupied area of about 20 million acres (roughly 6% of Quebec's land surface) will give some idea of the size of the task carried out by the Department's soil specialists. Eleven million acres of this occupied land have already been surveyed and reported on, another five million have been surveyed but not yet reported on, and four million have not yet been completely surveyed.

Another programme

The Department of Agriculture and Colonization is also still engaged in a soils inventory under the federal-provincial ARDA agreements. This work, of a somewhat less scientific type than that just described, is designed to classify farmlands according to their present possibilities, taking into account climatic, social and economic factors, with a view to best use of the land for four main purposes: agriculture, forestry, wildlife, and recreation.

Similar studies are being conducted in other provinces. In Quebec, the agricultural inventory work should be finished next year.

*Production and Development Branch
Artificial Insemination and Livestock
Improvement Division*

aid for raisers of beef cattle in northwest Quebec

The Department wishes to promote a paying type of agriculture in parts of Northwest Quebec which are not suitable for dairy farming by encouraging the development and consolidation of beef-raising enterprises in specified zones.

In order to allow paying herds of beef cattle to be built up gradually and to make up for low returns during their formation, the Department offers annual assistance based on the number of cows overwintered.

In keeping with these aims and in conformity with the agreement approved by the breeders' association,

the following scale of payments has been established:

From 20 to 35 cows, \$25 per cow, i.e. a maximum of \$875

From 36 to 50 cows, \$875 plus up to 15 cows at \$20, i.e. a maximum of \$1175

From 51 to 75 cows, \$1175 plus up to 25 cows at \$10, i.e. a maximum of \$1425

conditions

1. To be eligible for this assistance, the applicant must operate a farm and make farming his principal occupation.
2. The assistance policy applies to all the cows, starting with the first, in herds having at least 20 potentially productive cows already. Herds with less than 20 such cows will be allowed six months to reach this minimum number.
3. The application must be approved by an authorized agricultural representative, who will satisfy himself that the applicant is in a position to feed his animals well and manage a beef enterprise properly.
4. The beneficiary shall undertake to:
 - a) follow the instructions of the responsible agricultural representatives faithfully as regards the rearing, feeding and management of the herd;
 - b) join a breeders' association or a farm management club,
 - c) have his cows bred to a good-quality sire approved by the responsible official;
- d) increase the number of productive cows by 20% a year.
5. Any farmer who fails to satisfy the requirement as to the stipulated increase in the size of his herd will be disqualified from receiving the subsidies provided by this policy. These regulations will remain in force until further notice.

*The Deputy Minister of Agriculture
and Colonization,
Roméo Lalonde*

QUEBEC, September 1st 1968.

recommendations for farm credit

In July 1965, the Quebec government set up a Royal Commission under Mr P.N. April to study what steps could be taken to make farmers' incomes commensurate with those earned in other occupations. The fol-

lowing is a summary of the April Commission's recommendations about provincial long term credit and the Quebec Farm Credit Bureau. The Commission's recommendations on medium term, short term and federal farm credit will be summarized in these pages next month.

Provincial Farm Credit

I — Organization

1. the Quebec Farm Credit Bureau

It is recommended that the Farm Credit Bureau be placed under the immediate control of the minister of Agriculture and Colonization in order to permit better integration of credit policies with other farm policies and close cooperation between the personnel of the Bureau and of the Department.

2. regional organization

That the Bureau's farm credit advisers be attached to the agricultural department's regional offices as members of teams of agricultural specialists. It will be easier for these specialists working together to advise farmers about farm purchase, enlargement, and organization and study requests for loans.

3. coordination

That all sections of the Department of Agriculture and Colonization concerned with farm loans be placed under the control of the Quebec Farm Credit Bureau, which would thus administer legislation regarding the purchase and resale of vacant farms and all programmes for the purchase, organization and consolidation of farms—including loans to settlers—as well as the Quebec Farm Credit Act and Farm Improvement Act.

4. bond issues

That use be made of the clauses in the Quebec Farm Credit Act which allow the Farm Credit Bureau to issue bonds guaranteed by the province; that the clause limiting the Bureau's bond issue to \$50 million be deleted and that the minister of Agriculture and Colonization be given the responsibility of applying this part of the Farm Credit Act according to the needs of agriculture; and that the Quebec government exempt the bonds from income tax and request the government of Canada to do likewise. The interest on the bonds thus being net, the rate of interest paid to the bond-holder could be lower and the resulting saving passed on to the farmer.

5. electronic farm accounting

That a provincial farm accounting service be set up under the care of the Faculty of Agriculture of Laval University.

6. consultation

That the Quebec Farm Credit Act be amended to allow creation of an advisory committee including representatives of farm groups and financial institutions. Its role would be similar to that of the Agricultural Marketing Board's advisory committee. Amongst other things it would seek to ensure dialogue between the government and banks and credit unions.

7. research unit

That a farm credit research branch be set up within the Quebec Farm Credit Bureau to study, amongst other things, the needs Quebec agriculture, credit methods, use of loans by farmers, and guidance of borrowers.

8. appeal board

That a provincial appeal board be set up to hear grievances about loans. This would help to prevent delays and frustration and rectify any injustices.

9. definition of agriculture and farmer

That, for purposes of farm credit and agricultural measures in general, the definition of agriculture be broadened to include activities such as the raising of fur-bearing animals, floriculture, beekeeping, maple syrup production, specialized horticulture, and all other types of plant or animal husbandry; and that the term "farmer" be redefined to include various farmers' associations and societies. It is not considered advisable to limit proposed benefits to groups of persons linked by relationship, marriage or adoption.

10. restrictions

That restrictions concerning proof of "need" be removed from the acts and regulations or considerably relaxed; that the borrower's civil status should not be considered if he is obviously a competent farmer, and that it be no longer considered necessary for the borrower to reside on the farm if he lives close enough to operate it efficiently.

II — long term credit

11. That the existing system of long term loans based on the value of the land and buildings and repayable in 20 to 40 years be retained, but with an increase in the maximum amount. It is considered advisable to combine these loans with a system of farm planning, supervision of the use made of them, and compliance by the borrower with a plan of farm management.

12. That provision be made in the existing system of long term loans based on the present value of the farm for additional credit for improvements to land and buildings which would take into account increased property value resulting from work carried out with the loan.

13. That the Quebec Farm Credit Act be amended in the light of the following suggestions:

a) the long term farm loan should be restricted to farms which are economic or "paying" according to the established criteria or which could be made so with the help of a long term loan;

a) the Farm Credit Bureau should be authorized to grant long term farm property loans up to \$40,000 for a period of 40 years with interest at 2½% on the first \$15,000 (as at present) and, on the remainder, high enough to cover administration expenses and the cost of hiring the money and to establish a reserve fund to take care of possible losses;

c) in cases where the borrower is prepared to conform to a programme of farm management and agree to supervision in the use of his loan, the Bureau would be authorized to grant either or both of the following types of loan according to need:—

I — a loan of up to 75% of the present value of the farm including livestock and equipment, with a limit of \$55,000, for a period of 40 years with interest at 2½% on the first \$15,000 and high enough on the remainder to cover costs as mentioned above;

II — a loan for improvements to land and buildings which would take into account the increase in the value of the property which could be expected to result from them, the amount of such increase to be estimated by the Bureau in collaboration with the local team of agricultural advisers and technicians.

This second loan, which would be made available to the borrower in instalments as he reached the different stages of the programme, would be for two purposes:

i) the development of farmlands by enabling such basic improvements as surface and sub-drainage to be carried out quickly;

ii) erection of farm buildings and

farmhouses in accordance with plans approved by the Bureau.

The second loan would be added to and incorporated with the loan for the purchase of the farm and would be secured by the same mortgage and be repayable over the same period. The resulting extension of the period of repayment of loans for improvements to land and buildings would allow the farmer to devote more of his income to other purposes. If the sum of these two loans exceeded \$15,000, the interest on the second should be high enough to cover costs.

d) The maximum price which the government is authorized to pay for a vacant farm for resale to a farmer wishing to enlarge his enterprise should be increased from \$6,000 to \$12,000, the price actually paid to be dependent on current prices of farms in the area.

In repaying the cost of the vacant land to the government, the farmer would still have no interest to pay for nine years, regardless of the higher maximum. After nine years, the rate of interest charged would be 2% on the first \$6,000 and high enough on the remainder to cover costs.

14. That all farmers who obtain mortgage loans should be obliged to take out group life insurance. If the government implements the recommendations of this Commission, a considerable increase in the amounts of loans can be expected and a corresponding increase in financial difficulties in the event of the borrower's decease and hence in the importance of the group life insurance that we advise.

15. That young farmers be given priority under the Farm Credit Act with a view to ensuring the continuity of agriculture. In order to help them become established, we recommend that the establishment grant and the grant for sons of farmers be combined and that, when the beneficiary acquires his farm, a further grant amounting to one third of the establishment loan (with a limit of \$4,000) be allowed on condition that he operates the farm for at least ten years without interruption.

That this conditional grant be made at the start when the deed of loan is signed, in the form of a reduction in the debt but with provision for restitution if the young farmer sells or abandons his farm before the end of the stipulated period.



An Oxford ram, one of two on the farm of Hector St-Amour, at Ste-Famille d'Aumond, Gatineau.

protein for sheep

The ruminant animal's two-stage digestive system that enables it to thrive on poor quality fibrous foods has a serious disadvantage. The micro-organisms that perform the preliminary breakdown of roughage in the animal's rumen (fore stomach) also attack protein. If the diet contains more protein than these organisms need for their own growth processes they are liable to degrade the surplus which is then excreted by the animals instead of being passed on into the abomasum (true stomach) to be converted into amino acids available for the synthesis of meat, wool and milk proteins.

Efforts to stimulate higher production from the grazing animal by giving protein-rich foods therefore tend to be thwarted by this protein utilization barrier. The logical solution — direct introduction of protein into the animal's abomasum — was first explored in Australia some years ago by P.J. Reis and P.G. Schinckel at the Council for Scientific and Indus-

trial Research Organization's Division of Animal Physiology Prospect, NSW. They found that by-passing the rumen in this way had a striking effect on wool growth. More recently, using this technique, Mr. Reis has enabled sheep to increase their rate of wool growth by up to 200 per cent, as compared with only a 15 per cent increased recorded when similar sheep were given the extra protein by mouth. More precise attempts to influence wool growth by direct infusion of the sulphur-containing amino acids from which wool is derived (cystine and methionine) have greatly stimulated production.

Laboratory findings, based on experiments in which sheep received extra protein direct into the abomasum for periods up to six months, suggest that under field conditions an increase in fleece weights of five to 10 lb. may be obtainable.

Trials with grazing sheep have begun at the Pastoral Research Laboratory, Armidale. But before farmers can hope to gather heavier wool harvests the technique has to be adap-

ted for farm use. One possibility being tested involves injecting a massive dose of amino acid into the sheep: preliminary trials indicate that such doses are slowly and efficiently absorbed over a long period. Or it may be possible to give the proteins and amino acids a protective polymer coat that resists microbial attack but decomposes readily in the relatively acid conditions in the abomasum. Chemical treatment that modifies the protein/amino acid mixture so that it is proof against rumen breakdown looks promising. Formalin-treated casein fed by mouth has proved as effective as untreated casein infused straight into the abomasum. Formalin treatment is now being applied to several protein-rich materials commonly used as animal feeding stuffs. The rumen by-pass technique would seem to be equally applicable to all kinds of ruminants for boosting output of protein products — meat and milk as well as wool. An Australian patent application (No. 21096/67) has been lodged covering the system.

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Quebec veterinarians complete course of retraining

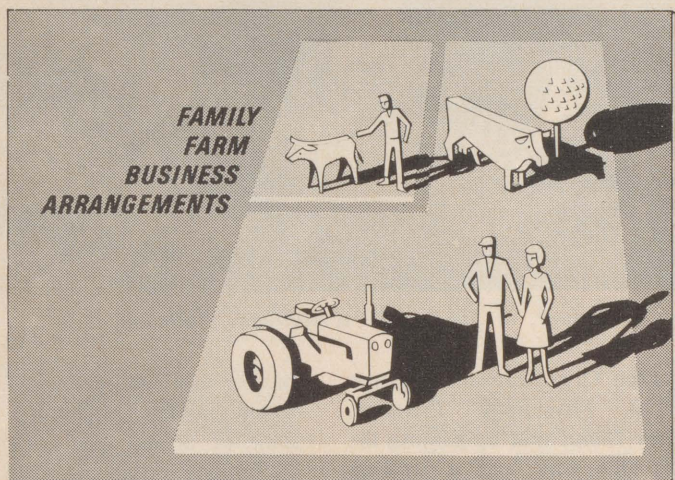
Sixty veterinarians and ten inspectors of the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization's hygiene service have finished a three-week programme of courses at the Institute of Agricultural Technology at Saint-Hyacinthe.

The courses, which ran from September 16th to October 4th, were designed for veterinarians and inspectors who will be concerned with improving milk quality and ridding dairy herds of mastitis. They dealt mainly with the various factors affecting quantity and quality of milk production and with milking technology. The programme also included a review of sanitary conditions on the farm with special reference to the equipment and utensils handled by producers and distributors of dairy products.

The courses were given by veterinarians and agronomes of the Department of Agriculture and Colonization at the Saint-Hyacinthe Institute of Agricultural Technology and by suppliers of feed and dairy-farming equipment.

The participants found the courses very interesting and said they were satisfied with the programme. The results of the examination following the course were also decidedly encouraging.

Dr Camille Julien at the Department's hygiene service said that the courses were arranged with a view to reorganization for more efficient use of professional veterinarians' services. This new policy will gradually enable veterinarians concerned with hygiene to gradually give up some of the tasks that they have been carrying out but which might just as well be done by technical personnel or other specialists of the service. Being thus relieved of routine tasks, the hygiene service's veterinarians will very soon be able to devote their efforts to practising their profession, thereby contributing to the training of a highly specialized staff for improving the wholesomeness of milk in Quebec.



This booklet on family farm business arrangements...

suggests some important general principles to follow in planning for the future. It covers transfer of farm ownership to next generation, father-son arrangements, incorporation, estate planning, etc. Available at any Commerce branch or write to our Agricultural Department, 25 King St. West, Toronto.

CANADIAN IMPERIAL  BANK OF COMMERCE

Women's Institutes



NEWS AND VIEWS OF THE QUEBEC WOMEN'S INSTITUTES INC.

This is a digest of reports received to date. Probably some have been withheld during the postal strike and summer vacation weeks, so they may not be exactly news by the time you read them. We are hoping to get a very full account of the A.C.W.W. Conference at Lansing by the President in a future issue and also accounts of Detroit Day and U.S.A. Day. The report by the President will be on how the delegates worked and the other reports will be on how they relaxed.

All who attended either of the two receptions for Mrs. Dutt will go on record that either or both were most successful events. Many letters and words of congratulation have been received concerning this momentous visit of our World President who won all hearts wherever she went. Our increased Pennies for Friendship should show our thanks to her for the work that she has done for A.C.W.W. and for us too in bringing her wonderful report. A catalogue of plays has been received and may be obtained on loan from the Q.W.I. President, Mrs. George McGibbon, R. R. 2, Brownsburg, Quebec. The following counties have been chosen to present plays this year: Argenteuil, Abitibi, Compton, Sherbrooke and Pontiac and they will have priority in borrowing the book. We are looking forward to a good entry. The President is hoping for a good response to the Coats Embroidery Contest. Pleased to note new memberships in the reports. There is something for everyone to do in Q.W.I.—if you can't be an actress, you can embroider or go out and find a new member or just take your neighbour to a meeting, and all of us can work at being better citizens.

ABITIBI EAST: *Matagami:* reports that they were greatly encouraged by Mrs. Ossington's visit to them and by the many questions she answered for them. As they had no delegate to convention, Mrs. Vamos, their Publicity Convenor, read "Highlights of the Convention" from Macdonald Jour-

nal to inform all of the members. Their motto for the month was "The World is full of willing people, some are willing to work and others are willing to let them." Their project is to make and etch an Aluminium Tray. Their contest was recognising flower and vegetable seeds on display.

ARGENTEUIL: *Arundel* branch members enjoyed a visit to Upper Canada Village in August. A flower show was held in September and six members attended the luncheon in Lachute on August 24th in honor of the A.C.W.W. President, Mrs. Aroti Dutt of Calcutta, India. They are planning a sewing course with one of their members as teacher. Their October roll call was "An idea on improving the W.I." *Brownsburg:* In July a special visitor was entertained from Yorkshire, England, Mrs. Mary Herbert. Mrs. Earl Smillie had visited Mrs. Herbert's branch in 1961. Mrs. Herbert reported that the W.I. is so popular there that there is always a waiting list for membership. In September, Mr. Eric Simmons showed slides and gave appropriate commentary of a bus tour he had taken which crossed six Canadian provinces and fourteen states of the U.S.A. They also plan to visit the new Regional School on October 30th. *Dalesville-Louisa:* visited the Carillon museum in August. In September Mrs. A. Burke gave a talk on the changing system of education in Quebec. In October they enjoyed a 10th anniversary turkey dinner with special invited guests. Mrs. June Morrow recited a poem "Reminiscing Over the Past Ten Years". *Frontier:* entertained a nearby Ontario branch in August. At the September Citizenship meeting, a report of the luncheon given in Mrs. Dutt's honor was given. In October, they enjoyed a casserole supper with special guests. Two girls danced some Highland dances, and slides of Florida were shown. *Lachute:* This branch visited the Canadian Refractories plant at Marelán in September. They sent a letter of condolence to the Acting Premier of Quebec and members of the Cabinet. The "History of our Lachute Branch from 1932 to 1950" was read by Mrs. A. Taylor. *Lakefield:* the County President, Miss Hanna Smith, spoke on education, water pollution and the things Institute members can do to help. Miss Smith also gave the highlights of Mrs. Dutt's visit to the County. In October, they

heard Mrs. L. Kerr give a very interesting account of a recent visit to the Griffith-McConnell Home for Senior Citizens in Montreal, *Jerusalem-Bethany*: In September heard Mr. Leroy Beals speak on the new Regional School and showed plans of it. The members voted for special prizes for the girl's sewing and cooking in the 4-H Club. *Pioneer*: had as their special speaker. Dr. Jeans, minister of St. Andrew's East Presbyterian Church. Dr. Jeans spoke on Citizenship. In October, Miss H. Smith, County President and Mrs. G. Leggett, Convenor of Education for the County, were their guests. Miss Smith spoke of the progress and delays in the work being done for the Senior Citizens Home. Mrs. Leggett gave some facts concerning the Regional School. *Upper Lachute-East End*: enjoyed a tour of the Carillon dam in August. In September, Mr. C. S. Wood, Regional Home and School Director, was the special speaker. In October, they gave a departing member a F.-W.I.C. pin. A paper was read stating that a leading cause of cancer is over-exposure to the sun.

BROME: All branches reported attending the Semi-Annual meeting at Sutton. *Abercorn*: demonstrated Health Exercises as their Roll Call and received a donation of \$5.00 from a former member. *Austin*: A quilt donated by Mrs. Corbett and a sketch donated by Mr. N. Scott realized \$175. The Library Report stated that 5,000 books had been catalogued and 27,000 had been loaned. They reported a successful Garden Party held in August, resulting in donations to the Library, the Magog Senior Citizens Home and Bonds for the Bursary. Mrs. Pelletier, Chairman of the Austin Youth Association, told of the work being done on the proposed playground and a donation was made to assist this project. In October, cotton was brought in for Cancer. \$118 was realized from a drawing on an embroidered Wall Panel and this amount was given for books for the Library. *Knowlton's Landing*: reported answering their Roll Call with an article (with recipe) for the Bake Sale. Several donations have been received to assist the Cemetery Project. *South Bolton*: answered their Roll Call with "When and Where would I like to go for a holiday". Members with assistance of some of their men, held a bee to restore the foundations

of their 100 year old Club Room. *Sutton*: celebrated Thanksgiving at their meeting with appropriate poems and readings. Their Roll Call was answered with "What do you read first in the Newspaper." They donated money to the new Home for Retarded Children in Abercorn.

CHATEAUGUAY-HUNTINGDON: *Aubrey-Riverfield*: served refreshments to about 50 members of the Junior Calf Club. *Dewittville*: Guest speaker, Mrs. Wilhelmina Holmes, a lawyer, spoke on Law Pertaining to Women. Many successful entries in Huntingdon Fair under W.I. membership. Children's entries very gratifying. Branch served hot dinners and cold plates at Huntingdon Fair. Family trip to Upper Canada Village. \$50.00 scholarship to girl continuing her education. Held successful Nearly New Sale. *Dundee*: entertained county president. Members made clothes for Unitarian Service Committee. Demonstrated a necklace made from dried watermelon seeds. Serving hints given, also recipes for meat dishes. *Hemmingford*: chartered bus trip to Man and His World by members and guests, including some from the Cercle de Fermieres. School Fair for elementary pupils with excellent participation. Some members attended luncheon at Lachute honouring Mrs. Aroti Dutt, A.C.W.W. President, Mrs. R. Petch spoke on Nutrition and Canada's Food Guide. Also distributed a one week's suggested menu, moderate in calories, fat and cost. Held apple pie contest. *Howick*: Mrs. Elli Wright gave a talk on a recent visit to Finland, stressing the history of education in that country. Held contest on corsages made by individual members. Heard interesting talk with coloured slides about Australia by Mrs. Edith English and her brother, Mr. Thomas Sproule of Ormstown. These people spent several summer months last winter in Australia. A toy koala bear was displayed. *Huntingdon*: heard story written by Nellie McClung about a July 1st picnic which the pioneers in Manitoba held in 1882. Held quiz on the provinces of Canada. *Ormstown*: Mrs. W. Kerr, county president, gave a report of the Provincial Board meeting held at Macdonald College in June. Guest speaker, Mr. Leigh Coffin, principal of Ormstown Elementary School, told of activities carried on today in the elementary schools and the mode of teaching

the different subjects.

COMPTON: Brookbury: Roll Call — ideas for more effective meetings. A minute of silence observed in memory of a devoted member who passed away suddenly. A donation sent to Heart Fund in her memory. Cards of thanks and sympathy were read. A delegate was appointed to Semi-Annual Convention to be held in Bury. One new member joined. Eleven members reported a very pleasant evening as guests of Sawyerville W.I. Plans were made for catering to an October wedding and assisting in serving a banquet. The last of a series of very successful Card Parties was held. Money collected for Cancer. A donation to a family who lost their home by fire. *Bury*: A demonstration on Cuisinaire method by a retired teacher and a resumé of new teaching methods in reading and science in primary grades. Three new members joined. A donation to a family who lost their belongings by fire. The teachers of the local school and members of Ayer's Cliff W.I. were entertained. *Canterbury*: The county nurse gave a talk on First Aid and showed pictures of a recent trip to Manitoba. A plant contest was held. A Get-Well Card was signed by members to be sent to a hospital patient. A trip was planned to Vilas Industries in Cowansville. A donation was made to a family who lost their home in a fire. *Cookshire*: The Regional School Director of Adult Education spoke on available night courses. Home Economics Convenor spoke on health foods and Health and Welfare Convenor spoke on exercise. Cancer dressings were packed. Publicity Convenor spoke on a project in West Bengal. She also gave resumé of Mrs. Dutt's address at Lennoxville and on the B.N.A. A reception was held for teachers and clergy. An Auction Sale of food and various articles was held. *East Angus*: Roll Call was name a flower starting with your first initial. Donation sent to help a family who lost their home by fire. Mrs. Murray Labonté won raffle at Cooksville Fair. Two articles read: 1. Dishes to do is not a man's job, 2. A letter written by a member from Bury W.I. that was printed in Free Press Weekly. An article read on "Duties of a Member". Cancer Pads made for a Nursing Home. Eight members attended Mrs. Dutt's reception in Lennoxville. Mrs. W. Coates spoke on

her work as a member at large for the Federated Women in relationship to our Province and Branches. *East Clifton*: Thanks extended to those who helped for Cookshire Fair and Community project. Two minutes silence observed for Premier Johnson. Thanks received for the bundle of clothing sent to "Save The Children". Donations made to school prizes, Sawyerville Cafeteria and 4-H Club. *Scotstown*: Heard report on June Convention. Trip to Stowe, Vermont in June was enjoyed by nine members. Nine members attended the luncheon meeting at Lennoxville held for Mrs. Dutt. Ten Christmas stockings have been sent. Ten copies of Federated News received.

GASPE: Dartmouth River: The county president attended the meeting. They held a successful Pantry Sale. Members and children had taken part in the Fair and they answered their roll call with suggestions for Exhibits for next year's fair. Heard talks and demonstration on Liquid Embroidery and their October roll call was "Improvements I would like to see in the community." *Douglastown*: answered their roll call by paying according to their birthday. Mystery Parcels were drawn for, proceeds going into their funds. All members contributed to the fund for their little adopted boy, Steven, in India. They have done this for six years and have recently adopted a little girl as well. They also had an exchange of books and magazines and sent a donation to assist a Leper Colony. *Gaspé*: Members brought pies as their roll call and \$4.00 was received from their sale. They heard talks by their Convenor on Cancer and the St. Leonard Situation and Men Like Desserts Like Mum Made. A new baby was given a gift. *Murdochville*: The county president attended and presented the \$75.00 Scholarship to Miss Dennine Mullin. The Fair was discussed and a most pleasant meeting reported with pictures being taken by Mr. Scottie Gerry. *Wakeham*: Three boxes of clothing were sent to the Unitarian Services and prizes were awarded the children for the best gardens. They held an observation contest and raised \$42.55 at a Food Sale. This branch won the Cup at the County Fair and planned Shell Out collection by the children for UNICEF on Halloween. *York*: enjoyed a supper at the restaurant before the meeting. Heard arti-

cles from Convenors on Pap Smear Test, prices of fruits and vegetables, hints on how to use up small ends of soap and an article on the life and death of Premier Daniel Johnson.

GATINEAU: Aylmer East: reported a visit from their County President, Mr. Leach. This was a Picnic Meeting at the home of Miss Hilda Graham. An interesting paper on the Talents and Skills of Canadian Indians was given by Mrs. E. Craig. Mrs. G. Carnum of Calgary, Alberta, was a welcome guest. In August, they had a Grandmother's Meeting and had 12 grandmothers present and completed their plans for exhibits for the Ottawa Exhibition and the following month reported that their exhibit had been outstanding. A demonstration was given on different types of cookies from the same batter and a report on C. A. C. and the new fabrics. *Eardley*: celebrated their 50th Anniversary with a dance. Papers were read on "How to reduce electricity bills" and on the pleasures of baking bread and another on vegetables. They exhibited at the Ottawa Exhibition and sent clothing to the Unitarian Services. *Kazabazua*: held an original contest — "Write out the W. I. Collect" and named their favourite T. V. commercial. Readings — "Vacation Farm, a Home Away from Home" and "He pedalled across Canada". *Rupert*: members sponsored a bus trip to the Thousand Islands and Alexander Bay. They reported that 54 women and children had a "great" day. At their meeting, their roll call was "How to be a good citizen" and they heard papers on "Beware of Shady Salesmen at your door" and "Our Poor People". Their contest was on Citizenship and was won by Mrs. Clarence Smith. *Wright*: Roll Call was "Name the teacher who helped you most". The duties of a member were stressed by the Education Convenor, Mrs. Molyneaux. Mrs. R. Stephenson showed pictures and told of her trip to the Gaspé and Mrs. Fred Thayer told of her visit to the Calgary Stampede and other points of interest.

MEGANTIC: Inverness: answered the roll call with a donation to the World Hunger Fund. Made plans to give a party to the children who collected for UNICEF at Halloween. Gave their tea collection to Northern Extension Fund and made plans for a Card Party. *Kinnear's Mills*: gave a gift to a new baby and made plans

for their Semi-Annual meeting and also for a Card Party.

MISSISQUOI: Cowansville the roll call was answered by giving tips on wise buying. Handicrafts made by the members were exhibited. A demonstration of making paper flowers was given. An article was read on the life and work of Mrs. Dutt. In October, the roll call was answered by describing a beauty spot in Canada. A successful inter-group Food Sale was held. The Convenor of Citizenship spoke of injustice in the laws governing bail. A visitor from Australia gave a talk on that country, describing the climate, houses, sports, etc. *Dunham*: a report was given on this branch's support of Bedford Fair, also on a Dunham History recently published as a Centennial Project. Two contests were held; one on supplies necessary to a medicine chest and another on articles to be found in a school-boy's book-bag. An oil painting was donated on which to raise funds. In October, a donation was given towards hot lunches at the school, and another to a recently burned-out family. Two minutes silence was observed in memory of Mrs. Jane Ellis, who died on October 1st in her 83rd year, in Alberta. Mrs. Ellis was the first secretary when the first Quebec W.I. originated in Dunham in 1911. *Fordyce*: a contest was held on Canadian History. A study was conducted of the Peace Gardens at the International Border. An account was given of a trip across Northern Quebec. A Silent Auction was held to raise funds. *Stanbridge East*: Each member pantomimed a nursery rhyme, and a contest was held on guessing the rhyme. Another contest was held on naming the ministers in Trudeau Cabinet and their post. Two classes in the County Fair at Bedford were sponsored; 1) a Tree Leaf Collection, and 2) a Bouquet of Wild Flowers. Members are knitting squares for Afghans for the Red Cross, and making scrap books for the Montreal Children's Hospital for Christmas. In October, the meeting was based on two subjects: Thanksgiving and Welfare and Health. The roll call was answered by quoting a Bible verse expressing thankfulness, and by giving a rule for good health. Orders were taken for UNICEF Christmas Cards.

A contest was held in which the participants were required to write the

names of Welfare & Health organizations designated by initials, e.g. A.A. for Alcoholics Anonymous. A reception was held for the teachers to meet the parents of the children in the local Consolidated School.

MONTCALM: *Rawdon:* The Vice-President, Mrs. Laliberté, who presided at the business meeting in the absence of the President, was also in charge of the program for the evening. She displayed samples of her needlepoint work in the form of country scenes and flower arrangements in which the combination of colours was most attractive. Mrs. Laliberté was engaged by the Municipality for the second summer, to staff the Tourist Information Bureau. She kept a Guest Book, and where it was not possible to obtain signatures, took the license numbers of the cars. It was quite amazing to note the number of tourists who stopped at the Bureau for information about campsites, motels, etc., and some made enquiries about former residents and their homes which, with her knowledge of Rawdon history Mrs. Laliberté was able to answer. The Treasurer reported the results of the drawing in aid of our annual children's dental clinic. The second prize of \$15.00 was won by Mrs. Vail, a member, who with her commendable action of returning the money to the Fund, brought the net amount up to \$85.00

PONTIAC: *Beech Grove:* made plans for celebrating the 10th Anniversary. Held successful demonstration on Cake Decorating. Sent a petition to the Government requesting action on the great problem of Water Pollution, especially in the Ottawa River. *Bristol:* Mrs. Allen Black gave an interesting talk and showed pictures of their trip from Shawville to Halifax and through the States. She also gave a demonstration of Liquid Embroidery. At their October meeting, they heard an interesting talk on Education by Mr. Andai of the Shawville High School. *Fort Coulonge:* members paid in a cent for every year they had been a W.I. member. A paper was read on the future of Education in Quebec and suggestions received for exhibits for the Shawville Fair. Their October meeting was on Citizenship and a reading by Mrs. Hailey entitled Bleak Outlook and a paper on the meaning of the Coat of Arms of the City of Ottawa contributed to this occasion. A letter of thanks had been received

from the Save the Children Fund for Christmas Stockings sent. *Starks Corners:* the Citizenship Convenor gave a paper on the proper way to wrap and address parcels and letters for mailing and reminded members of their duty to remember those less fortunate by mail. She also spoke on the duties of a good Institute member. Six members, with the aid of teenagers canvassed for the blind. They too had been thanked for the Christmas Stockings. *Wyman:* The county president gave a talk on the ACWW Conference held in Michigan. This Branch also is planning a Resolution to be sent to the Government re Water Pollution in Ottawa River. They also requested the Department of Highways to place a spot light in their Centennial Park. Each member was given two geranium slips to raise for planting in the park next summer. A school teacher spoke on the New School Curriculum and gave an interesting account of her visit to British Guiana.

RICHMOND: *Cleveland:* Roll call was made and wear a vegetable corsage. Contest was held on tomatoes with 1st prize going to Mrs. A. Smith, 2nd to Mrs. C. Pease and 3rd to Miss Heather Healy. Members visited the Richmond County Historical Society Museum. Several members visited the Melbourne Ridge W.I. Two delegates attended the reception for Mrs. Aroti Dutt, President of A.C.W.W. The monthly drawing was won by Miss F. Fletcher. In October, they entertained former members and friends at the Wales Home, four of the guests being charter members of this branch. Tulip quilt sold for a good sum. Seven members were guests of Richmond Hill W.I. when they held a social afternoon.

Denison Mills: Mrs. V. Farant, County President, spoke on the Convention and also reported on the County Meeting. Word building contest on "STRIPE" toothpaste was held, the prize going to Mrs. Sydney Smith of Richmond Hill W.I. Several members from Richmond Hill W.I. and two visitors from Denison Mills were entertained. In October, Mrs. Carson read an article on Highway Safety. Mystery parcels were won by Mrs. Stevens and Mrs. Carson. Education convenor, Mrs. Horan, held a quiz on historical places and items of interest. Jams were collected for the Wales Home. Report was given of

Richmond County Fair. Prizes and money was voted for these, also school prizes and \$1.00 per member for Quebec Service Fund. One new member joined. *Gore:* Flowers and Sunshine Box were sent to a member hospitalized due to an accident. A baby bank and silver collection were given to an expectant mother. A gift of uncirculated silver Canadian Coins sent to husband of former president who had been ill. Convenor of Welfare reported on her recent visit to Cecil Butters Home. \$10.00 was donated for prizes for local annual plowing match. Four members attended reception for Mrs. Dutt in Lennoxville. Agriculture Convenor held a contest on words made from "Agriculture". In October, the President Mrs. Fallona gave monthly broadcast entitled "A Bird's Eye View of the History of the Eastern Townships" over radio station C.K.T.S. The branch served dinners at the annual plowing match. Members were guests at regular meeting of Richmond Hill branch. Donated \$5.00 to UNICEF and \$20.40 to Northern Extension Fund. Copies of Volume 2 of Annals of Richmond County and Vicinity were sold for Richmond Historical Society. Mrs. H. Gunter, Agriculture Convenor, planned contest on planting geranium slips to be judged in May. Mrs. Elton Massey became a member. Mrs. Fallona gave an account of her visit to the British Isles in July, showing coloured pictures. *Melbourne Ridge:* entertained guests from Lennoxville, Richmond Hill and Cleveland W.I.'s. A Spelling Bee was held, also a Get Acquainted Bingo. The begonias grown for a contest were judged. In October, jams and jellies were donated for the Wales Home. A donation of \$25.00 was made to the Salvation Army and \$5.00 to UNICEF. Pennies were collected for Pennies for Friendship.

Richmond Hill: Plans were discussed for the Chicken Pie Supper. Mrs. W. Baily received 1st prize and Mrs. V. Smith 2nd for the Begonia Contest. Ten dollars voted to Richmond County. Repairs were made on the kitchen in the W.I. Hall. In October, a contest on Get Acquainted Bingo also Breaking a Balloon were very interesting, also a quiz. Entertained seven other branches of the Richmond County and the Brompton Road W.I. at the meeting. Donated \$15.00 to the St. Francis College Welfare.

Richmond Young Women: Education Convenor, Mrs. C. Mastini, conducted a Spelling Bee and Mrs. O. Wilkins was the winner. Plans were made for the September Birthday Party at the Wales Home. In October, jams and jellies were collected for the Knowles Home. Donations given to the Melbourne Youth Centre and Kingsbury Recreation Centre, Cecil Butter Home, St. Francis Welfare and UNICEF. A contest on doughnuts was held with Mrs. R. Jones being the winner. These were also given to the Knowles Home. *Shipton:* A Spelling Bee was held with Mrs. J. Saffin winner having 50 words correct. Mrs. J. Olney won the consolation prize with 23 correct. Plans were made for the School Fair to be held at A.D.S. September 19th and 20th. *Spooner Pond:* 22 members answered the roll call by giving suggestions for lunch boxes. Heard articles on Education and on customs, food, towns, etc. of Amish and Dutch people in Pennsylvania. Mrs. F. Wintle gave a very interesting account of her visit to Ireland during her recent trip to the British Isles. She also showed many interesting pictures. A report was given of recent county meeting also of the luncheon held recently in honor of Mrs. Dutt. Six members attended this luncheon. Prizes were given at Richmond Fair in Children's Department for best collection of pressed leaves, won by Lucille Taylor, Kevin Goodfellow and Trenholm Nelson. Prize for Ladies Tailored Blouse was won by Mrs. D. Oakley. Prize won by Mrs. W. Dunlop for embroidered table cloth, given by Cleveland W.I. Spooner Pond won second prize for appliqued quilt in inter-branch competition. Mrs. Donald McArthur was the winner of the draw for the quilt. In October, the roll call was to tell a joke or pay a fine and was answered by 20 members. Competition on geraniums grown from seed. Prizes won by Mrs. A. Coddington and Mrs. H. Blanchard. A contest "Hidden Boys Names" won by Mrs. G. Fortier. A drawing won by Mrs. Coddington. Tea fees for this month are marked for Northern Extension Work. Members visited Richmond Hill W.I. on October 8th when all other branches in the county and Brompton Road W.I. had been invited to the meeting. Members visited the Dixville Home for Retarded Children and were much impressed by the

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wonderful work being done for these children. Cards were sent to a member and a friend who were hospitalized.

SHERBROOKE: *Ascot:* Answers to roll call disclosed the interesting fact that books written by Canadian authors outnumbered all others as members' favourites. Mrs. Wallace spoke of the recent Conference of the A.C. W.W. held in Lansing, Mich. Mrs. Wallace attended as one of the Quebec delegates. Mrs. K. G. Blaikie gave an informal account of a recent trip around the world which included visits to Malaysia, South Africa and Rhodesia. During her stay in South Africa, Mrs. Blaikie had the pleasure of spending an afternoon at Evelyn House, Richmond, Natal. The Federation of Women's Institutes is responsible for the support and administration of Evelyn House which is run for the benefit of retired, elderly people — men and women. *Belvidere:* Members worked at Annual School Fair Booth and School Fair. Gave donations for prizes to Ploughman's Association. Mr. Geo. McClintock, Principal of Mitchell School, Sherbrooke, spoke on the subject of the New School System. *Milby:* Mrs. Richard Brown gave an interesting talk on the care of plants. Prizes for the Hanging Baskets Contest were given by Mrs. Brown to: 1st, Mrs. A. Fairbrother; 2nd, Mrs. A. Suitor; 3rd, Mrs. D. Coates. Contents of Travelling Basket were auctioned, netting \$5.60. *Lennoxville:* Roll call was name a vegetable and its vitamins. Gifts of jams and jellies were brought in for Maplemount Home, Cookshire. **STANSTEAD:** *Beebe:* Cookie Contest held, Mrs. Somerville winning first prize, Mrs. Shepard winning second. This branch won first prize with their exhibit at the Ayer's Cliff Fair. *Hatley:* Roll call was name an odd or unusual word and give meaning. Thirty dollars was sent to Mr. Cartier for underprivileged children who attend his camp Livingstone at Fitch Bay. Three dollars won on a prize for Dominion Day float. Eight Christmas Stockings filled. \$20.30 realized from sale of used clothing and other articles. Donated \$5.00 to Hatley Library. *Stanstead North:* Scrap books made and dolls dressed by a member, Mrs. Whitehouse, and sent to Maplemount Home in Cookshire. Furnished food and workers for the Blood Donor Clinic held at Sunnyside School. Members worked at the Ayer's Cliff Fair and School Fair at

Ayer's Cliff. A dinner held at the Red Brick Schoolhouse September 20th. Proceeds were \$205.02. Mrs. Warren Soutiere, a teacher at Sunnyside and a W.I. member, gave a talk at the September meeting on the new methods of teaching. A letter was read by Mrs. Whitehouse from the President of the Stanstead Institute in England.

SHEFFORD: *Granby Hill:* Roll call was to name an unusual word with its definition. Plans were discussed for annual Members & Family Night with Pot Luck Supper. *Granby West:* Made plans for the Semi-Annual meeting and held a Chinese Auction. *Waterloo-Warden:* Roll call — What does the future hold for W.I., brought out a lot of different opinions. Heard articles on "Len Marchand, first Indian to be elected to Parliament," "the freezing of foods" and "child's letter of thanks to God." An article was read from "Education Weekly" on creating education for immigrants, also an article on hic-coughing and the 101 home remedies people suggest. A quiz was held on old proverbs with prizes going to Mrs. L. Maynes and Miss A. Ashton. Money was voted for the people of Biafra. A White Elephant Sale netted \$12.13.

VAUDREUIL: *Cavagnal:* A very successful Fashion Show (by Margot Cousineau) and Tea held at the Hudson Yacht Club. Members enjoyed a delightful guided tour through the Museum at Vaudreuil and also visited the Cité des Jeunes, where tea and cakes were served to all. Members visited St. Annes Military Hospital, Women's Ward and distributed cigarettes and candy to the patients. Mrs. J. Reid Hyde, Convenor of Education, presented prizes to four pupils of Hudson High School for Woodworking, Technical Drawing, Cookery Effort and Sewing respectively. *Harwood:* Mrs. Kinch, Education Convenor, invited as her guest speaker, Miss Linda Rickart, a student interested in art. She showed a number of her drawings and paintings and gave an interesting commentary on each one. Mrs. Dooley, a valued member for many years, was presented with a gift by the president, Mrs. Ratcliffe, as she is moving to a new home. Mrs. McKellar, our first president, presented a Life Membership pin to Mrs. Prinn, another charter member. Harwood is delighted to report two new members, Mrs. Moore and Mrs. Brewer.

